

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
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August 8, 1860.

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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make up their accounts, and persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.  
All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.  
JOHN M. HARLAN,  
Administrators.  
March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

**HARLAN & HARLAN,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.  
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.  
March 13, 1863—tf.

**J. M. GRAY,**  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.  
Frankfort, April 22, 1863—1y.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

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C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

Isaac Wingo, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.

F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

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James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

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Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

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Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

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Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

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Military Department.

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James T. Bramlette, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.

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Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvid J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Soling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardonia.

2d Dist.—R. T. Peters, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Elmensburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCERY.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

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4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Bardonia.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.

8th Dist.—John P. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

## Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most comfortable and reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS  
Being made at Cincinnati with Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the Trains via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight, whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS  
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 a. m. and 2:10 p. m.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 a. m. and 2:05 p. m.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS  
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4:52 a. m. and 12:55 p. m.

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 1:23 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.

Through Tickets are held at the Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Bryansville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.

J. B. VAN DYKE, Master of Trains  
May 4, 1863.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the Jailor of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:  
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

\$200 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May 1863, for \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, innocent chisels of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey fannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS,  
Jailer of Jefferson County.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JEREMIAH POPE, who was known and believed to be in the county of Rowan, had fled from justice, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the jailor of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st Jan'y, A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:  
J. F. ROBINSON.

D. O. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Jeremiah Pope is a man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs some 170 pounds, very black hair; his right arm has been broken, is crooked; one finger on the left hand, next to the little finger, is off just at the root of the nail; 37 or 38 years old.

Feb. 2, w4w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:  
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers and moustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

B. M. BURDETT.

December 26, 1862—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shawler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the Jailor of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:  
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Bell is about twenty-nine years of age, spare make, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stoop shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet, and nervous unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.

July 15, 1862—w4w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$150 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN LITCHFIELD killed and murdered one John Cotton on the 25th day of June, 1863, in the county of Christian, and has fled from justice and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Litchfield, and his delivery to the jailor of Christian county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:  
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

July 25th, 1863—w4w3m.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsville and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 6:40 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL,  
Superintendent.

April 6, 1863.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patronage solicited.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godoy's.

Frankfort, July 4, 1862—tf.

LEWIS & SONS.

CAPITAL HOTEL,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES,  
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.

P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence.  
Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1862—May



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1863.

## European Affairs.—The Rebel War Question Still Further Discussed.

THE REBELS AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND MAUNDERS OF EARL RUSSELL.

So then we are to have a war with the United States. Earl Russell's letter to the Emancipation Society, in which he parades the inability of the Government of which he is a member to stop private persons from fitting out expeditions against a friendly Power, has every chance of becoming historical.

The letter is an invitation to ship-builders to set the law at defiance. It is a proclamation to all the world that the Government of Great Britain is unable to prevent its subjects going to war on their own private account with nations against whom the Government has no cause of complaint. If this is to be our attitude in future, we shall be treated as aliens in the commonwealth of nations; as a nest of private-builders unworthy of the style and title of a great Power, and deserving neither sympathy nor quarter at the hands of others when the weakness of the Administration involves us in hostilities.

We do not disguise our anxiety in regard to the position of affairs; for if these rams are permitted to leave our shores we know not how soon after the American Ambassador may demand his passport. A war with America would be an unmeasurable calamity. There are braggers among us who talk of sweeping their navy from the sea, raising the blockade of the Southern ports, and doing all manner of evil to the cities of the Atlantic coast. Admitting that we could accomplish all this, it would be an injury that would rebound with tenfold force upon ourselves. Last year we imported from the Northern States more than five millions of quarters of wheat and other grain, and more than a million of quarters wheat-flour—that is to say, some fourteen millions worth of food. We received corn from no other country in anything like the same quantities. Not only would the supply of corn fail, but the whole export trade would be literally at a standstill. The game of supplying privateers is one at which two nations can play, and we do not know any national characteristic of the Americans which would lead us to infer that they would be far behind in the race of destruction. To a great bulk of the people such a war would be a scourge, but to the laboring poor it would be like famine or pestilence.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR SMITH.  
Professor Goldwin Smith, of Oxford College, writes to the London News, of September 4, respecting ships-of-war for the rebels, as follows:

"Sir—The case of the Confederate warships is, as the Times says, urgent. The Americans have already, it is true, one war on their hands; but, as experience shows, it is a mistake to suppose that they will not, if provoked, go into another. A pacific nation is not easily roused to the war-path; it is very apt to become violently warlike and to fly, as the French Republic did, without calculating the odds, at the throat of nation after nation.

If a war with America comes, it will bring devastation and misery to both sides. It will stop the outlet of emigration, which is alike needful at this moment to replenish America and to relieve England. It will sweep the commerce of England from the seas, which will swarm with privateers under the fatal precedent which we have ourselves established, and it will deprive America of her best customer; it will carry terror into American seaports and havoc into the homes of English colonists; it will prevent America from putting out the last fires of the rebellion, and it will, perhaps, before it has ended, kindle similar fires in Ireland. But it will do worse than all this in the eyes of those who, not blinded by the passions of the hour, look forward to the future of our race. It will undo, and much more than undo, the work of reconciliation, of which the affection—for it was something deeper than enthusiasm—with which the Americans received the other day the descendant and heir of George III. was the pledge and the expression. It will put enmity for another bitter century between the two portions of the Anglo-Saxon race, one blood, in language, in religion, in literature, in the essence, whatever may be the outward forms, of their free institutions, and one in their destined action on the future progress of mankind. And it will do this at the very moment when a rival race is seeking, in open enmity to ours, to plant the foot of despotism and sacerdotalism in Mexico, and is about to be aided in that attempt by the renegade to Anglo-Saxon liberty and greatness, who have gone forth from a land of freedom to found a nation on slavery in the Southern States.

"Two exceptions there will be to the general calamity on both sides of the Atlantic. The great builder of steam rams will play a brisk trade; and the great journalists whose ferocious cowardice has goaded the two nations to this extremity will thrive, as they always do, by the passions of war. The people, as usual, will bleed and suffer—unfranchised, mute, and helpless they will bleed and suffer, as usual, for the gain of wealthy filibusters and for the passions of a class.

"If our Government does not possess, under the present law, sufficient power to restrain its subjects from violating the public faith and exposing the nation to the penalties of war, it is our business to give it further power. And further power would probably be now sought if Parliament were now sitting; but when Parliament was sitting the North was not victorious; and then it seemed safe and profitable to indulge in ignominious bluster about spurning foreign dictation and scorning to change the law.

"The foreign Enlistment Act provides not only that the crime shall be prevented, but that the criminal shall be brought to justice. The wealthy and powerful criminal triumphantly avows his crime in full parliament. The government covers and the house applauds. Has there ever, in the history of the English Parliament, been a more disgraceful scene than the debate on the Alabama? And can Englishmen doubt that the report of that debate must have gone to the heart of the whole American people? "Next, let me once more submit that this is not a mere case of the sale of contraband of war, and that the question does not turn merely on the difference between ships and other contraband. Let an iron-clad steamer, with her steel-prow and turrets, and all the appurtenances of a man-of-war, be exported to a Confederate port; let her there be manned with Confederate seamen, and thence go forth against the Federal commerce, and though we may put the men who carry on such a trade personally on a level with smugglers, there

will be no ground for complaint on the part of America, that England is violating the rights of nations. But these vessels are not exported, nor built for exportation; nor are they sent, nor do their builders expect them to be sent, to the Confederate States or manned by Confederate crews. They go forth, and their builders know that they will go forth, from an English port, manned by English seamen, to cruise against the commerce of an allied nation. Their real basis of operations is the territory of this professedly neutral country. A faint show is made of equipping and commissioning them, and of turning their crews from ordinary seamen into men-of-war's men when they are out at sea. That process is a mockery, and the Southerners are glad that it should be seen and known by all to be a mockery, because their great object is to drag us, through the criminal coquetry of our shipbuilders, into a war with the North.

The manner in which these ships carry on war is enough in itself to show that they are not regular and honorable belligerents. They burn their prizes at sea, instead of taking them into a Prize Court—a practice contrary to the usages of civilized nations, and obviously liable to the grossest abuse. If, as has been asserted in full Parliament, and never, so far as I am aware, denied, they burn vessels at night to lure others into the snare, they are enemies of the human race, and ought to be arrested as such wherever they are found.

"Finally, let me point out again that this is a question not only between our Government and the ship-builders, or between our Government and the Federals, but between our Government and the Confederates. The Confederates are abusing our ports, corrupting our seamen, dishonoring our flag, compromising our neutrality, and designedly exposing us to the risk of war. For this they ought to be promptly called to account by the guardians of the national interest and honor; and if a real Clatham were at the head of England, they would have been called to account long ago, or rather they never would have dared to offer this outrageous insult to the character of the country."

[From the Army and Navy Gazette, Sept. 5.]

## A NOTE OF ALARM.

We are glad to find that our contemporaries, who exulted some time ago in the triumphs of the Florida and Alabama, and took much comfort in the Law of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, are a little startled by the legitimate result of their doctrines, and begin to doubt the reasonableness of our expecting the Federal Government to be content with our neutral trade of building steam-rams for the Confederates. We have ever held that such a precedent was about one of the very worst that could be established for Great Britain—that it could be made an engine of incalculable mischief in case of war with the United States or with France. If it ever can be lawful for the subjects of a neutral nation to fit out, equip and arm a vessel of war for a belligerent with which the Government of the neutral has no relation whatever, which it only recognizes in exercising belligerent rights—to arm it on their own coast, and then to send it out to sea to prey on the commerce of a country with the Government of which their country is not only at peace, but bound by close treaty and engaged in diplomatic relations—hoisting a flag on board which the ship has never had an opportunity of acquiring by a moment's domicile in the waters of the Power for which it is warring—if ever these legal acts, the supremacy of Great Britain at sea will never avail her again. If such be our law now, it ought to be changed, not in Federal interest, but our own.

## THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The Liverpool Post contains the following article:—

It now appears that the steam rams just launched from the yard of Messrs. Laird, were built for the Confederate Government. Neither the French Government nor the French people were concerned in the business, but a French banker was:—

The two rams were to be paid for out of the proceeds of the Confederate Loan.

## A FRENCH OPINION OF THE FLORIDA.

The Journal des Debats, of the Florida, says:—A Confederate corsair, named the Florida, some days ago entered the roadstead of Brest, and disembarked the crew of a vessel which it had burned near the English coast. It would be well were it possible to intercept from access to our ports veritable sea rovers for the Florida is nothing else. Now we believe that is possible. The rights of belligerents have without doubt been conceded to the Southern States, but it is evidently on the condition that they conform to the regulations of international law. They have not the right, as they assume, to stop vessels which they meet on the sea, to take possession of the cargo, whether it belong to Northern Americans or to neutrals, and to burn the vessels, although a captain of the State navy, wearing the uniform of his country, and presenting many other guarantees for honesty and impartiality, would be obliged to take his prize before a court of justice. That is evidently intolerable. It is in vain that Southern people allege that their ports being blockaded they have no maritime tribunals. That is their affair, and not ours. Let them attack the American ships of war and compel them to raise the blockade, as they have a right to do, but taking possession of the goods of others without a legal judgment is in all languages called robbery.

## A VISIT TO THE FLORIDA.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Brest, describes the appearance of the corsair Florida. She lay at anchor among some of the giants of the French navy—a long, low, black, rakish looking craft, not even smart in appearance, yet useful, every inch of her—a pigmy among these monsters, and yet a formidable pigmy, even to the unpractised eye, the palmetto flag flying proudly from her mainmast. He paid his respects to Capt. Maffit at the earliest possible moment, and was very hospitably received. What occurred at the interview is thus recorded:—

"The Captain is a slight, middle-sized, well knit man, of about forty-two. A merry looking man, with a ready, determined air, full of life and business. Apparently the sort of man who is equally ready for a fight or a jollification, and whose preference for the latter would by no means interfere with his creditable conduct of the former. His plainly furnished little stateroom looked as business-like as a merchant's office. The round table in the center was strewn with books and innumerable manuscripts, and on the shelves were formidable looking rows of account books, charts, &c. I may observe of the cabin, as of every part of the Florida, that none of it appeared to have been built for ornament—all for use. 'You see,' said the Captain, pointing to the heaps of papers, letters on files, account books, &c., which literally littered the table, 'you see I've no security of it. Since my paymaster died I've had to be my own paymaster.

There is a young man named Davis (no relative of our President), who does Paymaster's duty, but he's not yet quite up to the work."

Captain Maffit forthwith began an animated recital of his career and adventures. He is forty-two years old, and is the oldest officer on board. All the officers were born in the Confederate States, and most of them were officers in the United States navy before the outbreak of the war. The oldest of the officers is not more than twenty-three. The men are more mixed. There are one hundred able seamen on board the Florida and thirteen officers. Four fine fellows are from the neighborhood of Brest. Captain Maffit says that he has hardly ever taken a prize but what some of the crew of the prize have come forward to say, "Should like to serve with you, sir." Generally speaking, he has to refuse; but if he sees a likely fellow, he takes him on.

The only broadside which the Florida has fired in anger was against the Ericsson, an armed merchantman, which she encountered some forty miles from New York. The Ericsson, a very large vessel, did not reply, but made the best of her way off, and succeeded in escaping. When they ventured within forty miles of New York, they did not know that the arrival of the Tacony (one of their "outfits") had put the New Yorkers on their guard, and they soon found that there were about seventy armed vessels out searching for them, and we were glad to retreat. "We never seek a fight," said Capt. Maffit, "and we don't avoid one. You see we've only two vessels against 1,500, so we should stand a poor chance. Our object is merely to destroy their commerce, so as to bring about a peace. We've taken altogether seventy-two prizes, and estimate the value at about \$15,000,000. The Jacob Bell alone was worth \$2,000,000."

[From the National Intelligencer.]

## Conscientious Views.

A venerable Clergyman in the North, though still in the vigorous discharge of the duties of his sacred calling, having received from a friend in Washington a copy of the National Intelligencer of the 2d instant, acknowledges the favor in the subjoined interesting letter, in which he refers, in terms of just commendation, to an able article which appeared in that number of the paper. Warmly attached as the respected writer is to the President, and solicitous as he is for the success of the Administration in extinguishing the calamitous rebellion, he frankly admits, as he deeply laments, the untoward direction which an unfortunate and erroneous policy has given to the war for the restoration of the Union. The voices of such men, sage, virtuous, and disinterested, ought to have weight with honest rulers. Politicians, statesmen, publicists, engaged in the heat of public discussion, are impelled by mixed motives, and often strive to shape public affairs according to the dictates of ambition, an honorable ambition it may be, or selfish ends; but different from these are men of the vocation and disinterestedness of the writer of this letter, with whom the only ends they aim at are "their Country's, their God's, and Truth's."

—SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.

Accept my sincere thanks for the copy of the Intelligencer of the 2d instant, containing the calm, admirable, and most satisfactory argument upon the great legal problems now in process of solution by our Government, and which involve so much of peril to our free institutions. Both the scriptures of truth and the matured legal wisdom of the ages sustain the position taken in that letter. The writer's feet are on the rock—All conflicting opinions are turbid sea. Can nothing be done to save our dear country from the vortex of rash dogmas and perilous experiments? Is rational, regulated, practicable liberty to be sacrificed by abstracted notions upon a cross constructed out of false assumptions and fastened together by false logic? Has history no lessons? Has the common sense of mankind, as carefully collated in the common law and in the books of jurisprudence hitherto esteemed standard, lost its value? And are we to plunge on from change to change, and from one bloody expedient to another, without a compass, without taking soundings, despising the past and reckless of the future? I wish that letter could be spread, like the leaves of autumn, all over the land. I wish men would ponder its truths. I could, if necessary, give facts that tell under my observation at the South that would corroborate its views.

The letter is a reasonable contribution to the cause of juridical and political truth. May the spirit of truth itself incline the heart of our excellent President and of our countrymen to ponder it, and to shape administration in the line of safety and right which it indicates! My heart and hand are both with the President in his efforts to repress this wicked rebellion and to preserve our nationality; and because they are I tremble when I see any sentiment or measure adopted which has a tendency to strengthen the enemy, to weaken him in the North, or to place him in a doubtful or a wrong position before the civilized world.

## HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 23, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: The breeders, feeders, and handlers of stock in Kentucky and the adjoining States are laboring under a misapprehension which has occasioned and will occasion great loss to them, and which may as well be corrected now as at any other time. More than a hundred times this question has been asked me: Suppose A takes a contract to supply one thousand mules or horses to the Government, to be of a certain age, height, and quality and he sublets a part or the whole of his contract to B, C, and D, who are to furnish the stock, "subject to the inspection," and they offer it, have it inspected, get the receipts, and claim and are paid the money by A. Is A warranted in paying B, C, and D, on inspectors' receipts, and is he under any further responsibility to the Government in case a reinspection should prove that the stock taken had not met the requirements of the contract? This question was presented to me direct last evening by Mr. Henderson and Mr. Burbridge, and Quartermaster-General Meigs being here, I took them to him, so that he might give his decision and set the matter at rest.

His decision is this: That A contracts to furnish a certain description of stock; he gives bonds for the faithful fulfillment of his contract. He is the only party known to the Government; the sub-contractors are not known at all. If, through fraud, or carelessness, or collusion, stock of the required description is not furnished, A is the

only party responsible, and is liable to prosecution. If he or his sub-contractors bribe the Government inspectors to receive stock improperly, and the fraud is discovered upon a reinspection, the fraud vitiates the whole transaction, and the Government can either sue A for non-fulfillment of contract, or arrest him and try him for fraud, whether committed by himself or his sub-contractors. The dishonest or incapable inspectors colluding are of course equally subject to punishment. Animals may be accepted and branded, but the terms of the contract are not complied with until all its conditions are fulfilled. If it is agreed that the Government shall have one thousand mules three years old and fourteen and one half hands high, and by one means or another two-year-olds or yearlings, or three years old and fourteen hands high, are passed by the inspectors and branded, the contract is still liable to prosecution for fraud, and full damages can be recovered. It remains at the option of the Government to determine whether that portion of the animals which come up to the specifications shall be paid for, or the whole, good, bad, or indifferent, shall be confiscated.

The public will therefore understand that any attempt to impose upon the Government stock, which, either in age, size, or condition, does not comply with the specifications of the original contractor's bargain, may be punished at a subsequent date, even although the vouchers have been issued, the money paid, and the stock inspected and branded.

You will perceive that there is no hardship, but simple equity, in this decision of the Quartermaster-General. If the Government wishes two-year-old mules or four-year-old horses, it will advertise for them; but if it wishes three-year-old mules or five-year-olds, and advertises for them, and the contractor agrees to furnish them, any attempt on his part, or his associates, to palm upon the inspectors a different class of stock is a fraud in every essential, and the person attempting this liable to punishment by court-martial. Yours respectfully,

H. S. OLCOTT,

Special Committee of the War Dept.

GEN. BURNSIDE.—It appears from a semi-official statement that there is no truth in the report that Gen. Burnside recently tendered his resignation in consequence of personal grievances. He requested, if compatible with the public interests, and in view of the completion of his campaign in Tennessee, that he be permitted to resign, to attend to his private business, which needed his personal attention. The President promptly replied, complimenting Gen. Burnside upon his success in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and requesting him not to resign, but to remain in the field with his present command—the Army of the Ohio. Gen. Burnside responded, that, if the public service required his presence in the field, he would sacrifice his private interest and comply with the President's request. He accordingly remains in the field at the head of his army.—Washington Intelligencer.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—The Louisville Journal, of Sept. 24th, says four secession ladies in this city waved their handkerchiefs and spoke encouragingly to some rebel soldiers while passing down Jefferson street yesterday. Colonel Hanson, our efficient Provost Marshal, upon being informed of the matter, had the ladies arrested and brought before him. He firmly but respectfully requested them, as a punishment for the disgraceful exhibition of their rebel predilections, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. They as firmly refused. The Colonel ordered a guard to proceed with them to the Military Prison. They started, but had not proceeded far on the way before they signified their willingness to take the oath. They then returned to the Marshal's office, where it was administered solemnly to them. Colonel Hanson, throughout the trying ordeal, acted the man, showing to the ladies due courtesy and respect. He was firm as the rock of Gibraltar, however, and expressed himself in a determined manner to deal thus with all who treat our flag with disrespect.

[From the Louisville Journal Sept. 25.]

SOME at this PROVOST MARSHAL.—Lieut. Colonel Hanson received intelligence yesterday morning that a certain establishment on Jefferson street, with all its employees, twenty-one young ladies in number, were guilty of frequent and repeated disloyal acts by both word and deed. He dispatched his gentlemanly Adjutant to the place in question, who delivered the Colonel's message to them, requesting them to appear at his office at three o'clock yesterday evening, when witnesses would be examined and their respective cases disposed of. They came at the appointed hour, and filled the Provost Marshal's room. The scene resembled more a school-room full of fair and blooming lasses in their teens, or the more solemn spectacle of a church assembly, than a court of law. The witnesses were in turn examined by the Provost Marshal, but, as no very serious charges were established against any of the party, and, indeed, as we are happy to state, a part of them were proven entirely innocent of any disloyal act, they were told, that if they would signify a willingness to take an oath to support and sustain the Government of the United States they would be permitted to retire. They all did so with two exceptions. A man who had accompanied the party, an attaché of the establishment before mentioned, and an elderly lady, one of the proprietors or managers, both declared their intention defiantly to stand by their disloyal friends, "die first," and with unbending firmness to "die first." The Colonel, without more persuasion, detailed a guard and sent the two to the Military Prison, where they went resolved to remain forever before yielding to the request of the Provost Marshal. The others were permitted to depart without taking the oath. They left, and to all appearances, were pleased and delighted with Colonel Hanson's gentlemanly and courteous deportment toward them. The efficient Provost Marshal has taken this matter in hand and will continue to arrest all those, both male and female, in our community who practice disloyal acts. These parties had waved their handkerchiefs and spoken encouragingly to Confederate prisoners passing by their door. We should say, however, in justice to some of the ladies arrested, that they were not guilty of any offense against the laws of our government, and their innocence, as stated above, was clearly set forth. The gallant Colonel fights bravely at home with the same splendid bravery in the field as a man of fearless courage and undaunted will. He will allow in our beautiful city no vestige of foul treason to raise its hideous head. We will remark en passant that Col. Hanson has detailed for duty at his office the brave and gentlemanly Lieut. Frank Floyd, of the Twentieth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He never fails to discharge every duty promptly and with all necessary diligence.

CAPTAIN MURDOCH DEAD.—The Cincinnati Commercial regrets to announce that Captain Thomas F. Murdoch, of Van Cleave's staff, and son of James E. Murdoch, Esq., was killed, instead of wounded, as at first announced, in the battle of Saturday. A dispatch to this effect was received on Monday.

## Fine Farm For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY FARM, situated one mile from the Versailles and Frankfort turnpike, eight and a half miles from the former and five and a half from the latter, to-wit:—

## CONTAINING ABOUT 350 ACRES.

About 130 acres in timber, the balance in cultivation. It has on it a brick house, with eight rooms, besides kitchen and storeroom adjoining; brick negro houses; a fine barn; stables; corn-cribs, &c., in fact all necessary out-buildings. Also a young apple orchard, and a large peach orchard, in fine bearing order.

For further information and terms, persons desirous of purchasing will please visit me on the premises. This is a fine stock farm.

RICHARD CRUTCHER.

Sept. 16, 1863-2w.

\*Low. Journal copy one week, Lex. Obs. & Reporter two weeks, and send bills to this office.

## BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

## ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE

## Valuable Scott Co. Farm and Slaves.

BY virtue of a judgment of the Scott Circuit Court rendered at the May term of 1863, in the suit of J. F. Bell and Joseph B. Kenney, trustees of G. F. and A. Thomas, vs. Thomas &c., the undersigned, as commissioners of said court, will sell at public auction the following property, at the residence of George F. Thomas, about 8 miles from Georgetown, near the Georgetown and Frankfort turnpike.

On Wednesday, 7th day of October, 1863,

the farm on which George F. Thomas now resides containing

## ABOUT 400 ACRES

of first rate land. The improvements on the place are all good, and there is an abundance of water and fine timber on it. Taken altogether, it is one of the best farms in Scott county.

Also 140 ACRES, about 2 miles from the last named tract, near the White Sulphur Springs. This land is all in grass except about 8 acres.

Also 50 ACRES adjoining the home place, and about 6 ACRES near the Frankfort turnpike.

Also 10 OR 12 VALUABLE SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children.

The land will be sold upon the following credits:—One-third in six, one-third in twelve, and one-third in eighteen months. The slaves upon a credit of six months. The purchasers, in all cases giving bonds, with good security, for the price, having the force and effect of a judgment, and lien to be reserved on the real estate for the payments. The slaves will be delivered at once, and possession of so much of the real estate will be delivered as the purchasers may desire to sow in grain this fall. Full possession of the whole will be given at the expiration of the leases for the present year.

J. F. BELL and J. B. KENNEY,

Commissioners.

September 9, 1863-tds.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, expose to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door in Versailles, (that being County Court day,) Twenty-six Likely Negroes,

men, boys, and girls. Among them some No. 1 cooks. The men are all good farm hands.

J. W. COMBS,

Sheriff Woodford County.

September 11, 1863-tds\*.

## Vacant Lot in South Frankfort

## FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the vacant lot in South Frankfort in the rear of my residence and opposite the corner of Rev. J. N. Norton's property, one and a half squares from the bridge. A good bargain will be given.

Mrs. GEO. W. TRIPLETT.

Frankfort, August 12th, 1863-td.

## NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of

## FAMILY GROCERIES,

and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

## Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.

R. P. PEPPER.

Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-td.

## House and Lot for Sale.

I WISH to sell the HOUSE AND LOT, in the city of Frankfort, on the West side of Main street, above the Capitol Hotel, known as the Jno. P. Cammack property. Any one wishing to purchase can apply to Nelson Alley, in Frankfort, or to me, near the Buck Run Church, in Franklin county, who will make known the price, and terms of payment.

JOHN W. MASTIN,

Agent for the Heirs.

Frankfort, August 26th, 1863-1mwtdw\*.

## Notice.

Franklin Circuit Court.

John Burns, administrator, Plaintiff, vs. Equity. This cause has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of John Burns, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the SECOND MONDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWIN,

Master Commissioner.

September 10, 1863.

## Medical Notice.

I HAVE associated DOCTOR WM. H. GARDNER with me in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

HUGH RODMAN.

Frankfort, August 12, 1863-3m.

## Fair Warning!!

ALL persons having claims against the firm of T. S. & J. R. PAGE are requested to list them with the undersigned as soon as possible. All persons owing said firm are hereby notified that, unless they pay up within sixty days from this date, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Take notice of this and none contrary.

HUGH RODMAN, Assignee.

Frankfort, August 10, 1863-2m.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

## PETER LORILLARD,

## Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Fine Rappee, Coast Rappee, Nachitobos, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lunfoot.

Attention is called to the



# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1863.

GLORIOUS NEWS.—The Louisville Journal, of Saturday, says, we rejoice to say this morning that we have unquestionable intelligence that General Rosecrans has been largely reinforced. General Sherman's corps reached him probably on Tuesday night, certainly on Wednesday, and General Burnside, with a part of his forces, had also joined him. This places General Rosecrans' safety beyond a doubt.

The Nashville Union, of the 25th, says, we are happy to state, upon what we regard as the most reliable authority, that Gen. Burnside with his army reached the point yesterday at which Gen. Rosecrans wished him to be, for the purpose of preventing a flank movement of the enemy.

The attempt to insinuate blame against Burnside for the alleged failure to join Rosecrans has signally failed. It now turns out that the blame is at Washington. A distinguished General, whose reputation is a part of the most brilliant portion of the history of this war, remarked, three weeks ago, that Halleck and Stanton would sacrifice Rosecrans' army, not purposely, but from ignorance. It was well known that the rebels were concentrating upon Rosecrans, but these wise blunders shut their eyes to what was evident to the whole country, and did not realize the situation until too late. Burnside was not sent to Tennessee to form a junction with Rosecrans, but to perform a specific and independent work—the capture and restoration of East Tennessee. The order for him to go to Rosecrans did not leave Washington until the 14th inst., and he could not have received it until the 17th. Having his forces scattered it would require until the 19th to get ready. The distance from Knoxville to Chattanooga is 110 miles, and the country unfavorable to the movement of an army. If he had got the order in time, he could have been up, and with his assistance Rosecrans could have whipped Bragg. Burnside is free from blame, and we hope and trust that when everything is known that all our generals will prove equally so. Do not let us be too swift to condemn the gallant heroes who have done so much for their country.

Strike as fast and often as you please at those in authority at home, who err; but let the sacrifices, the gallantry, the heroism of the brave men who do the fighting and incur all the dangers of war, protect them from hasty and illiberal criticisms.

## General Thomas.

Major General Geo. H. Thomas, to whose skill, coolness and bravery we are mainly indebted for the salvation of the Army of the Cumberland, is a native of Virginia. He was in the regular army for twelve years without being absent a day from his post. Just before the breaking out of this war, he obtained twelve months leave of absence, but before the expiration of three months of the time, Fort Sumpter was fired upon, when he returned to duty, where he has been ever since, without being absent a single day. The Gazette's correspondent speaks of him as our "great leader." He is one of the best officers and best men in the army, and all honor is due to him for his great services in the recent battles. Without the aid, and in spite of, army correspondents, he has built up a solid reputation in the army.

There is, we regret to see, a systematic concealment of the truth, carried on, or attempted to be carried on, by some one high in authority at Washington. Mr. Shanks, the correspondent of the Herald, just from Chattanooga, says that the dispatches from Washington in relation to the recent battle are, in the main, totally false. This is confirmed by the account of the battle given by Y. S., the faithful correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.

This same trick was practiced upon the people with reference to the Chancellorville campaign, and the consequence was a depreciation of public confidence in the high officers engaged in the business.

We have always protested against this evil practice. It can do no good, but immense evil. Let the truth come out at the earliest practicable moment even though it should send terror throughout the whole land. The people of this country are strong enough and brave enough to stand the truth. If we meet with a disaster, let it be known, so that the Nation can recover from the shock. The rebellion can't succeed, and the sooner we rise to the magnitude of the occasion, the better it will be for us.

DR. HITCHCOCK'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—We are pleased to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that Rev. Dr. Hitchcock will open a male school, early in October. Dr. Hitchcock has a high reputation as a teacher, having taught very many years, successfully in Baltimore.

TO MILLINERS AND MERCHANTS.—The old, reliable and well established house of Devou & Co., 83 and 85 Pearl street, Cincinnati, have received a large and complete assortment of freshly imported Foreign and American Millinery goods which they offer on reasonable terms. Their stock is larger than usual, and their efforts to please their customers are appreciated.

## Kentucky Annual Conference.

The Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met at Shelbyville, Ky., on the 16th instant, and adjourned on the 24th, to meet at Maysville, in September, 1864. We publish below a list of the appointments, together with a preamble and resolution adopted at its session:

LEXINGTON DISTRICT—J. G. Bruce, P. E. Lexington—W. C. Dandy. Lexington, 2d charge, and Georgetown—W. F. T. Spruill.

Frankfort—S. L. Robertson. Nicholasville—Duke Slavens. Versailles—S. Noland, supernumerary. Jessamine and Woodford—John A. Humphrey. Winchester—W. W. Chamberlain, W. F. Taylor.

Mt. Sterling—T. F. Vanmeter. Oxford—H. J. Perry. Leesburg and Salem—R. Lancaster, one to be supplied.

Paris and North Middletown—T. P. C. Shelman. Wm. McD. Abbott, Superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the Education and Training of Feeble-minded Children.

D. Stevenson, Agent for the Educational Fund of the Kentucky Annual Conference.

HARRISBURG DISTRICT—John R. Eads, P. E. Harrisburg—Joseph Rand. Lawrenceburg—George T. Gould.

Parisville—Wm. Bickens. Maysville—D. W. Axline. Danville, Stanford and Lancaster—B. M. Mesick.

Lancaster—W. G. Johns. Crab Orchard—To be supplied. Somerset—J. W. Zimmerman.

Pulaski—To be supplied. Irvine—John L. Gragg.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT—G. W. Merritt, P. E. Shelbyville—To be supplied, John F. Vanpelt, supernumerary.

Shelby—T. G. Bosley. Simpsonville—Jedediah Foster. Taylorsville—W. W. Crumbaugh.

Bloomington—W. H. Winter. LaGrange—W. C. Atmore. West Port—Jeremiah Strother.

Bedford—T. J. Godby. Carrollton—J. J. Johnston. New Castle—W. T. Benton.

Lockport—Thos. Rankin. Floydburg and Rollington—L. G. Hicks. John S. Bayless, Chaplain in United States Army.

COVINGTON DISTRICT—Wm. B. Kavanaugh, P. E. Covington—J. C. Harrison, E. P. Buckner, supernumerary.

Kenton—James H. Brooking. Newport—H. P. Walker. Alexandria—P. H. Hoffman.

Brooksville—Levi B. Piersall. Falmouth—Orson Long. Oddville—Milton Mann.

Millersburg—S. X. Hall. Cynthia—Samuel Kelly. Carlisle—G. S. Savage, H. W. Abbott.

Warsaw—G. W. Smith. Crittenden—J. T. S. Smith. Burlington—J. W. Cunningham.

Owenton and Eagle Creek Mission—W. H. Parker. L. D. Huston, Editor of Home Circle.

T. J. Dodd, Principal Millersburg High School.

MAYSVILLE DISTRICT—ELKANAH JOHNSON, P. E. Maysville—B. F. Sedwick.

Washington and German towns—E. M. Cole. Shannon and Sardis—L. D. Parker.

Mt. Olivet—W. D. Power. Flemingsburg—H. C. Northcott. Tilton—Jas. E. Letton.

Poplar Plains and Hillsboro—J. C. C. Thompson. Owingsville—F. J. Johns.

Sharpsburg and Bethel—P. E. Kavanaugh. Lewis—W. L. Furniss.

Orangeburg—Josiah W. Fitch.

MISSION DISTRICT—ELIAS BOTNER, SUPERINTENDENT.

London—To be supplied. Harrodsburg and Manchester—To be supplied.

Bonoreville and Proctor—To be supplied. Williamsburg—To be supplied.

Yellow Creek—To be supplied. Mt. Vernon—To be supplied.

Meredith—To be supplied. Morgan—To be supplied.

Prestonsburg and Pikeston—To be supplied. Jackson—To be supplied.

Mt. Pleasant—To be supplied. Whitesburg—To be supplied.

Whereas, The Bible enjoins obedience to "the powers that be," as an imperative Christian duty; and whereas, The twenty-third article of religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, declares that "the President, the Congress, the General Assemblies, the Governors, and the Councils of State, as delegates of the people, are the rulers of the United States of America according to the division of power made to them by the Constitution of the United States, and by the Constitutions of their respective States," and that "the said States are a sovereign and independent Nation, and ought not to be subject to any foreign jurisdiction." Therefore,

Resolved by the Kentucky Annual Conference of the said Methodist Episcopal Church, South, That we do now, as we have ever hitherto done, recognize the binding obligation of the principles thus enunciated, and that the same are hereby re-affirmed as indicating the position of the Conference in the present National crisis.

## Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The following circular has been addressed to the Master of each Subordinate Lodge in the State of Kentucky, and we insert it lest it may not reach, by mail, the officer to whom it is addressed.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, GRAND LODGE, FRANKFORT, Sept 6th, 1863.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: By order of the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, I am instructed to notify your Lodge to be represented at the approaching Annual Communication, commencing at the Masonic Temple in Louisville, on the 10th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and to be prepared to pay all dues to the Grand Lodge.

A full attendance is required, as business of vital interest will come before the Grand Lodge. Lodges not reporting returns for former years, are required to report for those years. If blanks are required, notify me; they will be promptly furnished, and all business connected with my office will be attended to without delay.

I will be in attendance at the Masonic Temple on Saturday the 17th of October, to receive returns and dues, in order to facilitate the business of the Grand Lodge.

Yours fraternally, P. SWIGERT, G. S.

THE FLAGS OF THE 22d KY.—Those who desire to see the flags of the 22d Reg't Ky. Vols., as they appeared after the battles in the vicinity of Vicksburg, can be gratified by calling at Pollard's Literary Depot.

These flags fitly represent the condition of the regiment, after having been in the series of fights which ended in the capture of Vicksburg.

The 22d are "our boys" in whom the citizens of Franklin, and adjoining counties, could ever feel the greatest pride. Come and look at the flags which were so honorably upheld and sustained by our own relations and friends.

The question arises whether this regiment does not merit a new set of colors to be presented by their own home people? The answer can be given to Pollard.

We are gratified to learn from Adjutant General Boyle that about six thousand, five hundred volunteers have been reported to his office, under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the better defense of Kentucky." This act, we believe authorizes the raising of twenty thousand volunteers, and we trust that the patriotic young men of our State will press into the ranks until the whole number shall have been obtained.

## LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. Telegrams up to 2 o'clock yesterday from Gen. Rosecrans give additional assurance that his position can be assailed only by regular siege. The purpose of Gen. Rosecrans seems to be to resume offensive operations as soon as the reinforcements, including Gen. Burnside's troops, now on the way, reach him. The mass of the rebel infantry is in Chattanooga Valley. A division of rebel cavalry advanced yesterday or day before from Stevens' Gap, threatening a Union regiment guarding one of our signal stations; whereupon the regiment in question retired from its isolated position on the extreme front before they could be attacked. Gen. Rosecrans expresses the earnest wish that Gen. Bragg will venture a prompt attack upon him, but is of the opinion that it will not be made. All was quite along his lines at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25. Harvey Birch, who has been in prison in Richmond since March last, and just released, writes a letter to the World containing the following items:

A clerk in the Navy Department, a relative of Secretary Mallory, assured me that they have nine iron-clads being constructed in Europe. Five of which would be ready for service early in October.

I was informed by the private secretary of Mr. Benjamin that dispatches had been received at the State Department, from Mr. Sidel, containing the positive assurance that the Confederacy would be recognized by France on or before the 10th of January, 1864.

I know that Jeff Davis and all the leading rebels regard Richmond as the heart of the Confederacy, without which it must quickly die.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

FRIDAY, September 25, 1863.

CAUSES DECIDED. Heidebach, Seasongood & Co. vs Markley & Co., Lou. Chy.; affirmed.

Field vs Smith et al.; Green; reversed. Woodward vs Tr's of Edmonton, Metcalfe; reversed.

Belcher vs Barrett et al., Lawrence; reversed. Mills vs Tully, Fleming; response to petition rehearing delivered and petition overruled.

Field et al vs Wilmington, Harbin; motion to quash lamed on a fifth, overruled. Jones et al vs McCawley et al., Jefferson; two copies of surveys filed, by consent, and argument continued by J. Speed Pirtle, for appellants.

## MARRIED.

In Memphis, Tennessee, September 17, by the Rev. Mr. Hines, JOHN BOYLE, Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, to Miss JENNIE P. LOONEY.

TO MILLINERS AND MERCHANTS! DEVOU & CO., 83 & 85 PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WHOLESALE FINE MILLINERY GOODS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

WE are now prepared to offer for your inspection, a large and elegant stock of LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW, FUR, AND FELT HATS AND BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, HEAD-DRESSES, BELTINGS, etc., including every description of MILLINERY GOODS. Our facilities for manufacturing CLOAKS, SACQUES, AND MANTILLAS from all the new fabrics, are such that we can supply them lower than you can get them elsewhere. Our stock of SHAWLS comprise all the novelties in both Foreign and Domestic.

Our buyer being constantly in New York, we will offer all Goods in our line at lowest market prices for Cash. "A call before purchasing elsewhere, will result to your advantage." Respectfully, DEVOU & CO., 83 and 85 Pearl St., Cincinnati. Sept. 28, 1863-3w.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM BROWN AND JOHN BROWN were committed to the Clay county jail for the murder of James B. Lytle an officer while in the discharge of his duties as such, have fled from justice, and are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of each of the said Wm. Brown and John Brown, and their delivery to the jailer of Clay county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of September, A. D., 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS. William Brown is about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, auburn hair, red complexion, weighs about 144 pounds, quick spoken, liss in speech, said to be left-handed, and has a scar on his left thigh. John Brown is about 21 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 140 or 150 pounds, light hair, eyes of greyish cast, swarthy complexion, stern and down countenance, one bone of his right arm has been broken. Wm. and John Brown are brothers. Sept. 26, 1863-w&tw3m.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 28th day of September, 1863, which, if not called for in a card, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Berryman, James T. Hawkins, W. C. (2) Briene, Charlie Hushman, Mrs. Nanny Breder, John H.

Johnson, Mrs. Margaret (2) Jones, Mrs. Lizzie V. Deffer, Amelia Douglas, Frank Mitchell, J. M. Mahar, John

Harrell, Miss Charity Hookersmith, John Tompson, Mrs. Bridget. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

Office open from 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M. W. A. GAINES, P. M. September 28, 1863-1t.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 19, 1863.

It is hereby ordered that all citizens who have received arms, either from the State or General Government, will report the same, by letter, to this office immediately. Captains and other officers of "State Guards" and "Home Guards," will report, without delay, the number of arms received from every source, the disposition made of the same, and in whose hands said arms now are. This order includes the arms known as "Lincoln Guns." A strict compliance of this order will obviate the necessity of sending an officer into every house, where arms are known to have been carried.

By order of the Governor: S. G. SUDDARTH, Quarter-Master General.

Sept. 19, 1863-2w&tw. \*Eagle, Maysville; Observer & Reporter, Lexington; Tribune, Danville; Citizen, Paris; Journal and Democrat, Louisville; Monitor, Owensboro; each copy two weeks and send bill to Q. M. Gen'l.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY MILITIA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, September 14, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 1.

Without a military organization we cannot protect ourselves against guerrillas and bandit robbers. It is therefore desired that Companies at once organize in each county, under the Act approved 31st August, 1862, known as the State Guard Law. As soon as Companies are organized they will be armed and subject to be called out to repel invasion or suppress guerrillas.

Unless a sufficient number very soon form themselves into Companies, for the purpose of defense, a draft from the Enrolled Militia will be ordered.

The Companies will be as nearly as possible filled to the maximum. As soon as a Company is organized under the law, the Commanding Officer will transmit to this office, a complete roll of the officers and men, when the former will be commissioned, and such orders given as the public exigencies demand.

By order of the Governor: JOHN BOYLE, Adjutant General Ky. Militia. Sept. 14, 1863-2w.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, September 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

All persons enlisting under the act of Congress providing for the raising and organizing a force of 20,000 men for the defense of Kentucky, shall be paid one month's pay in advance, the payment to be made under the direction of the Paymaster General of the State of Kentucky, upon the organization and muster of the Company to which the recruit may be attached, by a regularly authorized United States mustering officer.

By order of the Governor: JOHN BOYLE, Adjutant General Ky. Vols.

PAY-MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, September 7, 1863.

To facilitate the execution of the above order, Captains of Companies, as soon as organized and mustered into the United States service, are requested to send to this office, a copy of their muster-roll, certified by the Mustering Officer. No payment will be made until this order is fully complied with.

W. T. SCOTT, Pay-Master Gen. Ky. Vols. September 7, 1863-3w.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1, 1863-1t.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-1t.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 28, 1863-1t.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863-1t.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863-1t.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1859 to 1863. August 12 1863-1t.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature.

Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863-1t.

We are authorized to announce ABIJAH GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863-1t.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. Aug. 17, 1863-1t.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863-1t.

## COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Franklin Circuit Court. Peyton Payne's Administratrix, Petitioner vs. Peyton Payne's Heirs, Equity.

The Petition of Peyton Payne's Administratrix vs. His Heirs, for the sale of a HOUSE AND LOT, in Frankfort, has been referred to the subscriber, as special Commissioner, to state the debts. Persons having claims are notified to produce them, properly proven, by the 15th OF OCTOBER.

J. SWIGERT, Special Commissioner.

Sept. 25, 1863-1t.

## L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S WHOLESALE COLUMN! CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of

## DRY GOODS

AT WHOLESALE,

Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TO-DAY.

We are thus enabled to sell at

## LOWER PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

## L. C. HOPKINS & CO,

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

## SILKS & DRESS GOODS

AT WHOLESALE

We have the largest Stock of

RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS

IN CINCINNATI.

Which we offer to Merchants at

## LOW PRICES!

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

COR. FIFTH AND VINE.

WE have in Store,

AT WHOLESALE!

TEN THOUSAND

## SHAWLS,

AT LOW PRICES.

WATERVLEIT SQUARE SHAWLS,

WATERVLEIT DRAB SHAWLS,

WATERVLEIT LONG SHAWLS,

WATERVLEIT MOURNING SHAWLS,

MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,

MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS,

NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,

RICH PLaid SHAWLS,

BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

## BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE.

6,000

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

BRUNNER'S SKIRTS,

WASHINGTON SKIRTS,

ENGLISH SKIRTS.

## L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

BLEACHED

## SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

AT WHOLESALE.

20 Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN,

AT LOW PRICES.

## Russia Crash

BY THE BALE.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

## TABLE LINENS,

AT WHOLESALE.

7-4 Bleached Damask, 7-5 Snow Drop,

8-4 Bleached Damask, 8-4 Snow Drop, Damask

Towels, Bordered Towels.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

EMBROIDERIES,



